

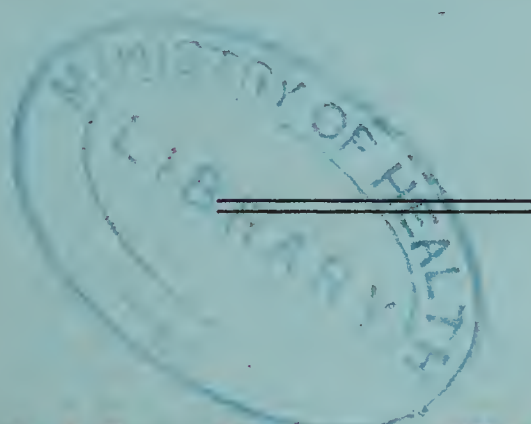
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THE ROYAL TOWN OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

BOROUGH OF SUTTON COLDFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

1950



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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE ROYAL TOWN OF
SUTTON COLDFIELD.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report on the health of the Borough for the year 1950.

This year my report is as brief as possible owing to rising costs of paper and printing, but it is produced to comply with the requirements of the Ministry of Health.

Last year in my report I mentioned the many administrative changes which had occurred in the control of the health services in the Town, without however giving these in any detail, and I think it appropriate to review these now and comment on them.

In the Sutton Coldfield Handbook of Administration for the year 1949 a review of administration in Public Health was made. I would like to quote from the review which gives the background leading to present day Public Health Services.

“The problem of public health has troubled urban civilisations for centuries past, and throughout the middle ages and later centuries the bodies in charge of English towns and cities found it necessary to issue rules and byelaws on aspects of public health ranging from the siting of buildings to the disposal of garbage. It was not, however, until the sudden unprecedented growth of the towns during the last years of the eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth century that the problem of public health became of such importance that the State felt it necessary to attempt a solution. The matter was brought urgently before the public by the great cholera outbreaks of 1831 and 1848. The first of these outbreaks came shortly before the parliamentary reform of 1832 and, as a result of these, a Royal Commission was set up which led to the establishment of the General Board of Health and the passing of the first of the general Public Health Acts in 1848. In 1847 the City of Liverpool appointed the first Medical Officer of Health under the Liverpool Sanitary Act 1846, which was the first modern Act dealing with public health. Paradoxically enough, one of the reasons for the advocacy of public health legislation was the desire to save money and to keep down the poor rate, because it was realised that there

was a direct connection between destitution and disease. The Act of 1848 did not compel all local authorities to exercise powers for the prevention of nuisance and the promotion of the health of the individual, and for the next thirty years the field of public health presents a confused picture because of the variety of authorities connected with it and the multiplicity of their powers or lack of powers. This unsatisfactory position and the move towards uniformity in local administration in the third quarter of the nineteenth century led to the setting up of the Royal Sanitary Commission upon whose report was based the Public Health Act of 1875 which, for the first time, established a uniform code of authorities and powers throughout the country which by that Act was divided into Urban and Rural Sanitary Districts, the powers of the latter being for obvious reasons not so great as those of the former. In 1894 the Rural Sanitary Districts became Rural District Councils and the Urban Sanitary Districts with the exception of those which were already Boroughs (such as Sutton Coldfield) became Urban District Councils.

The Act of 1875 was by later Acts amended, and additional powers given, until it became clear that there was a need for consolidation and further improvement of the powers of local authorities in the field of public health, and this need gave rise to the passing of the Public Health Act 1936, which is still the foundation of many powers exercised by local authorities.

The acceptance by all parties of the idea that social security is something which the State ought to provide for the individual has led to the passing of a number of measures including the National Health Service Act of 1946 which came into force on the 1st July, 1948."

In 1944 the administration of the School Health services passed to the County Council under the Education Act, and as mentioned, the Maternity and Child Welfare Services have also come under County Council control. To carry out its functions in Sutton Coldfield the Local Health Authority appointed an Area Sub-Committee, a Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee, made up of members of the County Council, representatives of the Borough Council and co-opted members who are not members of either Councils.

The School Health Services of course come under the direction of the Education Divisional Executive Committee.

This means that there is virtually a two-tier system of administration in Sutton Coldfield for those parts of the National Health Service Act which are the responsibility of the Local Health Authority, the majority of which have been delegated to the Area Sub-Committee for day to day administration.

The birth of such a scheme must of needs be painful but now it is developing and growing, becoming more co-ordinated and clear in its conception of functions and responsibilities, I feel that it can be said to be working satisfactorily and may form an example to be followed with confidence.

Such a system of administration can only succeed if there is co-operation and trust on both sides and the upper tier delegates as much as possible so that the lower tier feels that confidence is placed in its ability to carry out its allotted tasks.

A major change in the health services in Sutton Coldfield during 1950 was that the duties of a Food and Drugs Authority were transferred to the Borough from the Warwickshire County Council on the 1st April, 1950. The Borough Council is now responsible for the administration of that part of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which is concerned with the adulteration and fraudulent substitution of foods and drugs.

In addition to this specialised work, a new and more comprehensive system of periodic inspection of all food premises has been instituted in an effort to improve the general standard of food hygiene in the town. By careful inspection and advice to those concerned it is hoped to reduce the risk of food infections. Closely allied with the question of cleanliness in food premises is that of the prevalence of fly and other insect pests. This year a special Sub-Committee has considered this matter and steps are being taken to eliminate the nuisance as far as possible.

It may be of general interest to note that there are approximately 450 food premises in the Borough and this naturally involves a large number of inspections by the Sanitary Inspectors during the course of the year.

In addition to the question of nuisance on food premises, the broader question of fly and mosquito nuisance in the park has been considered and investigation is in hand to ascertain the extent and situation of the breeding places of these insects so that suitable action can be taken to eradicate them.

Health Education has been carried on by way of demonstrations and lectures which were given by a team of senior members of the Public Health staff. This team has attended meetings of many organisations during the year, setting up large portable stalls specially made for the purpose with exhibits on which lectures and discussions were based.

Permission was readily given by the school authorities for lecture demonstrations in the schools.

During the year Mr. C. E. Impett was appointed Senior Sanitary Inspector and since he has already worked for a number of years in the Borough on the Public Health staff, his local knowledge and experience will be invaluable.

I would like to thank the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors for the interest they have shown in the work of the Health Department and for the advice, help and co-operation they have given me.

I sincerely thank all members of my staff for the pleasant and efficient way in which they carried out their work during the year.

JAMES R. PRESTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Housing.

The house-building programme is proceeding steadily and Falcon Lodge Estate has continued to develop during the year.

In 1950, 265 new houses were handed over to tenants and occupied, and 35 private enterprise licences to build granted.

In June 1950 the number of applicants on the register for rehousing was 1,607.

Tower Road Estate and Minworth Estate have been completed during the year and work has started on 18 bungalows for old people.

Below is a table showing the position of the housing programme at 31st July, 1950.

Site	Area Acres	No. of Houses to be erected	No. of Houses erected
1. Blackberry Lane (West side) ...	5.8	44	44
2. Blackberry Lane (East side) ...	3.0	36	36
3. Tower Road Estate ...	35.0	264	264
4. Cottage Lane, Minworth ...	6.5	50	50
5. Falcon Lodge Estate ...	198.0	1,500	158
6. Coppice View Road ...	2.5	22	22
7. Maxstoke Road (Aged persons bungalows) ...	1.0	12	—
8. Tower Road (Aged persons bungalows) ...	.5	6	—
9. Windyridge Road, Cat Hill Estate	6.84	72	51
Permanent houses erected between 1919-39 ...	...	...	609
Total to 31st July, 1950 ...	...	...	1,234
Total to 31st July, 1949 ...	...	...	1,025
Total to 31st July, 1948 ...	...	...	924

In addition to these houses 100 temporary bungalows have been erected and a number of houses converted into flats.

In April two official representations were made for the demolition of houses in two areas of the Borough and at the time of writing these demolitions have been agreed.

The properties were known as Hunter Place (seven houses) and Harris Buildings (10 houses).

These are the first demolitions to be approved since the end of the war and it is hoped to proceed with further demolitions with the help of a percentage allocation of houses by the Housing Committee for rehousing of persons so displaced by demolitions.

Water Supply.

During the year under review the water supply in the Borough from South Staffordshire Waterworks Co. and Birmingham Corporation has been satisfactory in quality.

Progress is being made with the Wishaw water supply and this when completed will eliminate a number of wells which have not been entirely satisfactory for many years.

16 well water samples were taken in various parts of the Borough during the year and of these half were unsatisfactory. Every effort is made to reduce these wells to a minimum in number and to render safe those which cannot be eliminated.

No bacteriological or chemical examinations of piped water were made during the year.

There were no cases of plumbo solvent action. The position of water supply to houses still remains unsatisfactory and a policy of endeavouring to introduce internal water supply to all houses is being steadily pursued.

The number of houses in 1950 which were provided with internal water supply was 4.

Number of houses provided with water from common standpipes on which endeavours are being made to introduce internal supply was 25.

Number of houses provided with water from common tap in wash-house, etc.—not known.

Main Extensions in the Borough of Sutton Coldfield—1950.

South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

Details of the main laying carried out in the Borough during 1950 are as follows :—

Site Mains at Falcon Lodge Estate.

262 yards of 3in, 1,437 yards of 4in., 477 yards of 6in.
and 860 yards of 9in. main.

Feeder Main for Falcon Lodge Estate.

650 yards of 12in. main.

Hillwood Road	...	80 yards of 4in. main.
Halton Road	...	21 yards of 4in. main.
Coles Lane	...	4 yards of 4in. main.
Clarence Road	...	204 yards of 4in. main.

Birmingham Water Department.

Birmingham Water Department have laid no main extensions within the Borough of Sutton Coldfield during the year 1950.

Sewer Extensions and Connections.

In the Borough the following extensions to the Foul Water Sewers and connections thereto have been made during the year under review :—

Weeford Road	...	575 yards.
Queslett Road	...	300 yards.
Falcon Lodge Estate—		
Stage 4 ...	...	330 yards.

273 connections have been made to Corporation houses and 72 to Private houses.

Swimming Baths.

Samples of water taken from Keepers Pool during the period which these open-air baths were in use were found to be satisfactory. However it is known that during busy periods the water tends to become contaminated and it is felt that new and larger filters and a quicker rate of turnover would greatly improve the bath water. The present rate of turnover is about 10 hours which is too long, and when time permits the above suggestions would produce an improvement.

Refuse.

Since the new refuse disposal plant has been in operation there have been no complaints of nuisance from tips as formerly.

One of the major difficulties still remaining however is the provision of staff adequate to maintain a reasonable frequency of collection, and it is hoped that improvements in working conditions will help in the recruitment of suitable labour so that the rate of collection, which from a public health point of view is inadequate at present, is improved. During the year ending 31st December, 1950, 10,697 tons, 4 cwts. of refuse were collected and of this amount 10,637 tons, 11 cwts. were destroyed in the Refuse Destructor and only 59 tons, 13 cwts. were tipped.

Atmospheric Pollution.

During the year apparatus has been ordered for the investigation of atmospheric pollution.

In connection with atmospheric pollutions the Sanitary Inspectors have made many visits to the factories in the Minworth area and advice and help was given to those involved.

Meat Transport and Delivery.

The methods of transport and delivery of meat have improved a little since my reference to it in last year's report. Vans equipped with hooks are provided in most instances and are quite suitable for the conveyance of meat.

However in many instances the meat, especially the larger portions, are thrown on the floor and this often without any form of covering material for the meat.

There is still room for vast improvement here and until the meat is properly hung and transported there will always be risk of contamination.

Pools.

The pools in the park still tend to deteriorate with silting and overgrowth of vegetation. The cost of cleansing is excessive but the Council is proposing to do what they can under present difficult circumstances to undertake the cleaning out of the most urgent areas. This will in turn have its effect in decreasing the fly and insect breeding in these parts.

Care of the Aged.

The welfare of old people is now a matter of national importance and a great deal requires to be done if old people are to get the benefits they deserve. A tremendous amount of work has been done towards this end by numerous Sutton Coldfield organisations in the past, and to help and co-ordinate this work a Sutton Coldfield Old People's Welfare Committee was formed in May, 1950—the Committee being composed of representatives from all societies and bodies interested in this work.

Various sub-committees have been formed, namely, Home Visiting, Holidays and Entertainments, Finance and "Meals on Wheels," and each has the task of organising and helping existing services for the old people of the Borough.

Local societies, dramatic, operatic, cinematograph and many others have donated tickets to the Holidays and Entertainments Sub-Committee and arranged entertainments, and the sub-committee have regular ticket distribution channels. Many old people have already enjoyed the benefits of these.

The Visiting Sub-Committee have sent out over 4,000 enquiries to old people asking if they wished an occasional visitor and a good response has been received. Nearly 100 old people are now being visited who were previously not visited by other organisations. 30 to 40 voluntary visitors are now enlisted and more would be welcomed for this important and pleasant work.

The "Meals on Wheels" Service which has been carried on by the W.V.S. from the kitchens on the Parade have been helped to obtain new and well equipped kitchens, and it is hoped that the service of hot meals to old people will soon be expanded. The Committee is now considering the question of adequate transportation of meals, and it is hoped that this problem can be overcome in due course.

The pressing problem however is the question of accommodation for the old people who require a small degree of nursing and medical attention.

The present provision is totally inadequate to meet the demands and this problem is increasing daily.

The home nursing service, with the early dismissal of cases from hospital, is extremely busy and cannot adequately undertake to attend to these old people who require care.

Unless hospital provision is made for this type of case, untold misery will have to be endured by many who certainly deserve a better fate.

Infant Mortality.

The Infant mortality rate 13·8 is the lowest figure yet recorded in the Borough, there having been 9 deaths under the age of 1 year. This rate is again much lower than that for England and Wales (29·8) and the smaller towns (29·4) for the year under review. The number of live births in the Borough is exactly the same as the previous year, 654.

Maternity Morbidity and Mortality.

I am pleased to be able to report once again that no maternal deaths were recorded during the year from puerperal infection or other maternal causes. This is the fifth year in succession that no such deaths have been recorded and this is extremely satisfactory.

MATERNITY ACCOMMODATION.

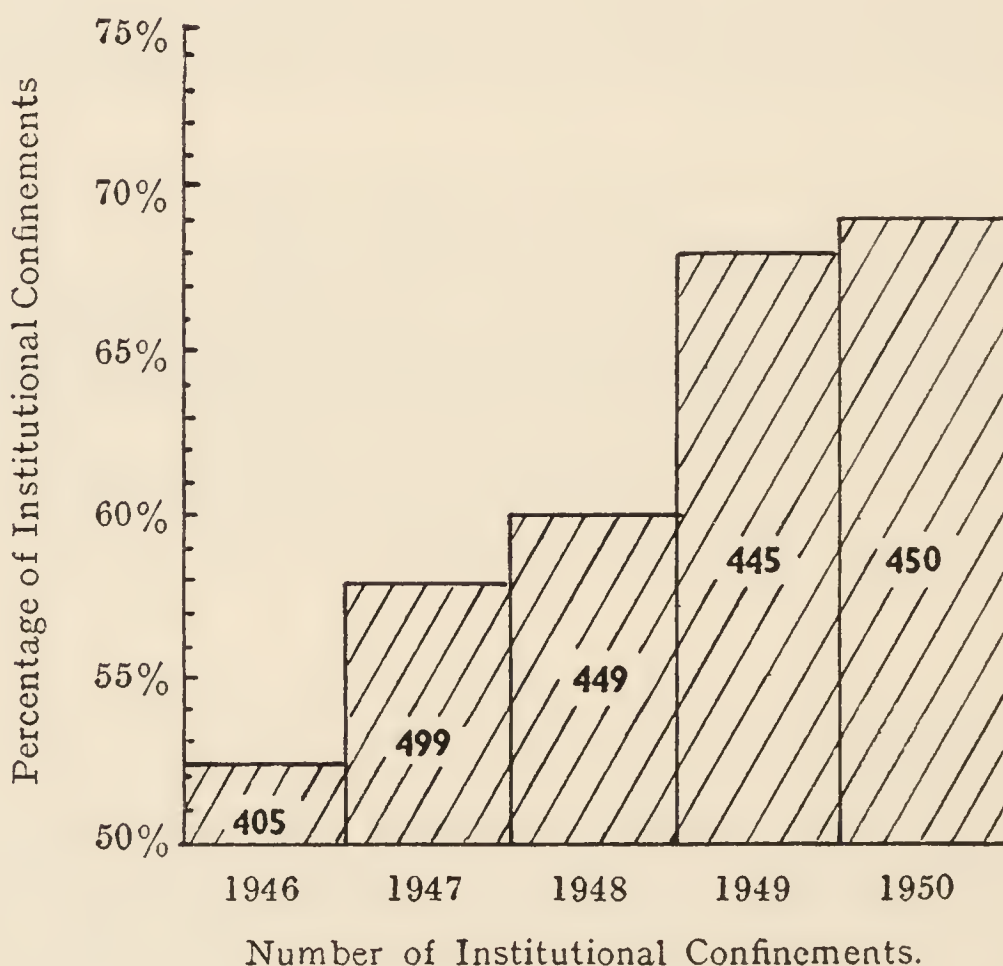
Births notified during 1950.

Of the 654 births occurring in the Borough, 204 were domiciliary confinements and the percentage of institutional confinements has risen to 69% as compared with 68% for 1949.

MATERNITY ACCOMMODATION.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INSTITUTIONAL CONFINEMENTS
FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

GRAPH NO. I.



INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified during the year was more than 1949, a total of 104 cases being registered. There were no deaths, the cases being of a mild type. Four cases were removed to hospital, but only where the housing conditions were entirely unsuitable, or where it was necessary from a medical point of view.

Diphtheria.

There was one case notified during the year which was removed to hospital and the diagnosis of mild diphtheria was confirmed. The child had been immunised in October 1948.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

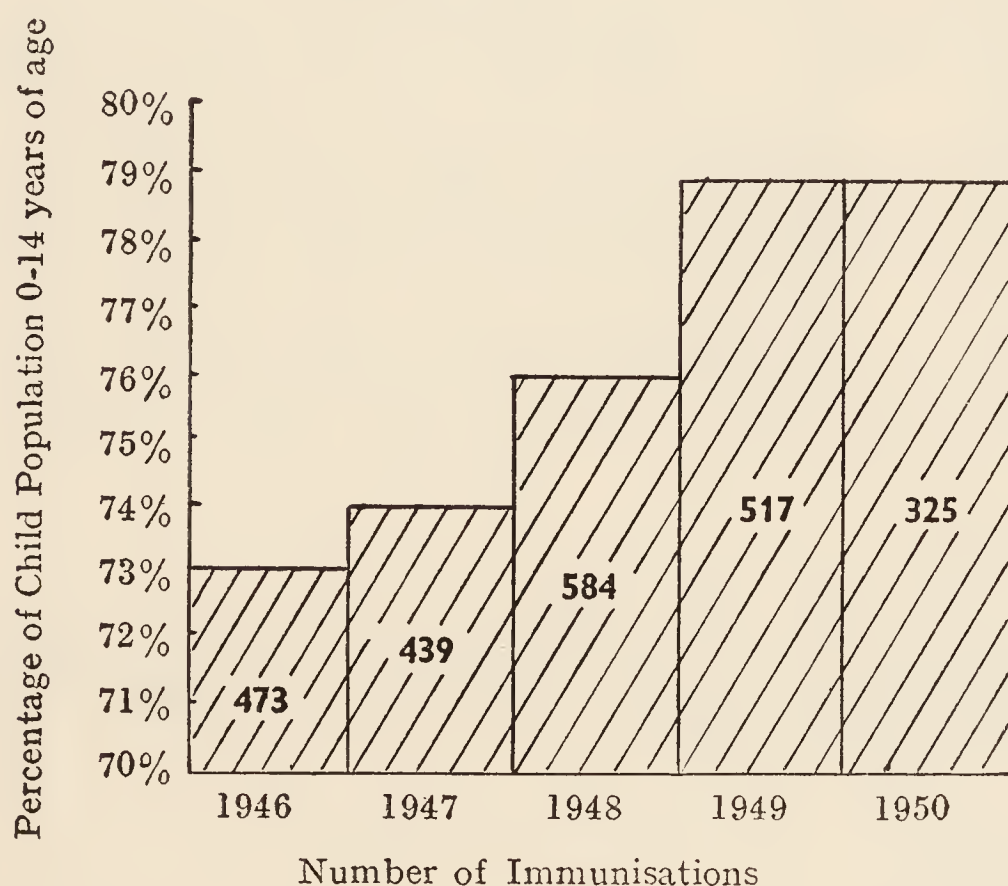
During 1950, 325 children completed primary courses of immunisation, 305 in the age group 0-4 years and 20 in the age group 5-14 years.

These returns show that there is a decrease of 192 immunisations as compared with 1949, which was due to immunisations being suspended for approximately six months owing to the Poliomyelitis epidemic.

I am pleased to report that up to the end of 1950 79% of the child population 0-14 years of age had been immunised.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION. COMPLETE COURSES OF INOCULATION FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

GRAPH NO. 2.



Measles.

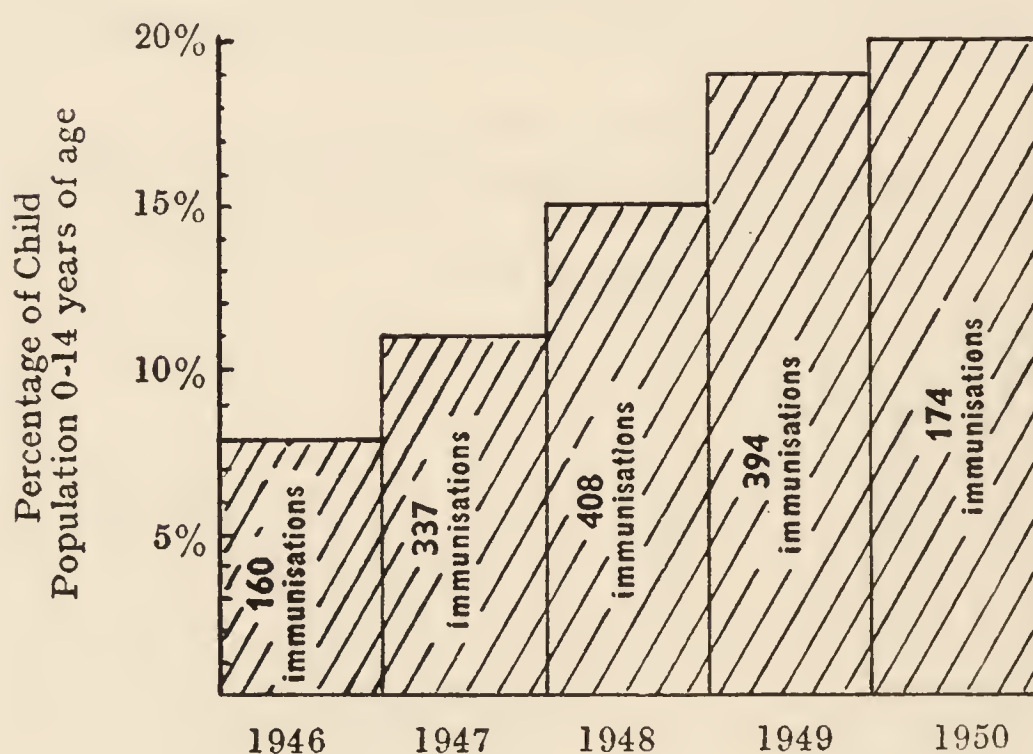
There was a decrease in cases of measles notified during the year, 466 cases as against 576 cases in 1949. One case was removed to hospital.

Whooping Cough.

201 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year, an increase of 49 cases as compared with 1949. One case was removed to hospital and no deaths were recorded. During the year 174 children were immunised as against 394 in 1949, but the decrease once again is due to immunisation being suspended owing to the Poliomyelitis epidemic.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF CASES INOCULATED FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

GRAPH No. 3.



Pneumonia.

There was a slight increase in the cases of pneumonia notified during the year, there being 38 as compared with 36 for 1949 and 13 deaths occurred. Of these 11 occurred in the age group 65 years and over.

Poliomyelitis.

During the year there was a marked increase in the number of cases notified, there being in fact 40 cases—23 paralytic and 17 non-paralytic. Unfortunately there were three deaths, two due to very acute anterior poliomyelitis and one to an acute bulbar type.

An outbreak of this disease is usually at its greatest prevalence in July, August and September, and in Great Britain it can be confidently expected to show a decline in case incidence in September.

In Sutton Coldfield in 1950, 50% of the cases occurred in July, 39% in August, 9% in September and 2% in October. No cases were notified in June.

The cause of the disease is a filterable virus, one of the smallest known. It has been isolated from sewage and sewage contaminated water, from flies, and may occur in unwashed fruit and vegetables. It can be recovered from the patient's throat in the first week of the disease and from the stools in at least the first month. Healthy carriers are known to exist and some people have been known to excrete the virus for some weeks before the onset of symptoms. These facts have to be borne in mind in planning prophylaxis.

During the incubation period contacts have to be kept under close observation and in epidemic periods all unnecessary gatherings, especially of children, have to be avoided.

Exhaustive physical exercise by children or young adults may facilitate infection and lead to more extensive paralysis, and this has occurred in at least two cases in this area.

Inoculations for Diphtheria and Whooping Cough were stopped during the epidemic period, as were removal of tonsils and adenoids and other ear, nose and throat operations.

In earlier epidemics 90% of the attack was on infants and children, but now it seems to be one-third infants, two-thirds school children and adults nationally. Infants under one year seem to enjoy a certain immunity. Second attacks are rare.

In Sutton Coldfield the disposition of cases was as follows :

Age 0—5 years		5—15 years		Over 15 years	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
5	3	12	10	7	3
8		22		10	

The clinical course of the disease is characterised by a virus respiratory infection lasting 2-3 days usually, followed by an attack on the nervous system.

The attack may *abort* or continue mildly becoming a *non-paralytic* case, or progress to a *paralytic* case.

Abortive cases do not show any signs of inflammation of the central nervous system, whereas non-paralytic cases have progressed to that stage but show no muscle weakness.

It is obvious that the aborted case is normally diagnosed only by *inference* or *contact*.

The real importance of diagnosis lies in the potential infectivity of the abortive case, which is often a carrier. Since abortive cases are said to be 100 times more frequent than paralysis cases, the size of the problem can be seen, and the difficulties of attempting to isolate and follow up these potential sources of further cases.

This year a new system of notification has been in operation dividing the cases into Paralytic and Non-Paralytic.

The total notifications in England and Wales up to 12th August in the three years 1947, 1949 and 1950 were as follows :—

1947	1949	1950
2,252	1,457	2,985

and of these 71% were Paralytic,

29% were Non-Paralytic.

The case rate per 100,000 living was Paralytic 19, Non-Paralytic 8.

In 1950 by far the highest incidence has been in the Midlands, London excepted, and Sutton Coldfield had a high proportion of cases relative to its population; on the above figures, Sutton Coldfield should have only had about—

	Paralytic ... 9 ;	Non-Paralytic ... 4 ;	Total, 13.
Actual figures	„ ...23 ;	„ „ ...17 ;	„ 40.

The tendency has been for the proportion of paralytic cases to be low in areas of high incidence, for instance, in the North, with a low incidence, 83% were paralytic against 71% in the Midlands. As to this area, the percentage of paralysis worked out at 58%, which was below average for the Midlands, in spite of the relatively high incidence here—a very fortunate circumstance.

TABLE SHOWING AGE GROUP OF PARALYTIC
AND NON-PARALYTIC CASES.
SUTTON COLDFIELD 1950.

NON-PARALYTIC						PARALYTIC					
Age 0—5 yrs.		5—15		Over 15		0—5		5—15		Over 15	
Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
2	2	6	4	1	2	3	1	6	6	6	1
4		10		3		4		12		7	
17						23					

From these figures it can be seen how the higher age groups were more heavily affected and 58% of total cases were Paralytic.

Investigations re Poliomyelitis Contacts.

Apart from visits to actual cases, investigation and follow up of contacts was carried out by members of the Public Health staff.

In all 195 contacts were visited and enquiries made from them as to possible sources of infection during the three months concerned.

In more than a few instances relationship could be established and linking of cases made, especially where several cases occurred in one family.

I am certain that in the following up of aborted cases and contacts valuable preventative work can be done, and if and when, as can be expected, another epidemic approaches, every care will be taken in this direction and plans are being laid for this now.

Dysentery.

Three cases of dysentery were notified during the year but none were removed to hospital.

On investigation no sources of infection were traced. The organism concerned in the three cases was *B. Dysenteriae* Sonne.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid.

No cases of Typhoid or Paratyphoid occurred during 1950.

Food Poisoning.

Number of outbreaks	...	1.
Number of cases		4.
Number of deaths		Nil.

The organisms or agents responsible for this outbreak were not ascertained in spite of the number of samples of food submitted for investigation. No definite article of food was found to be involved.

It is hoped that the new Food Byelaws when in operation, and concentration on Food hygiene generally, will in due course further reduce the incidence and risk of food poisoning.

It would be of great value if cases of food poisoning, or even suspected cases, were promptly notified to the Health Department so that investigations can be put in hand at the earliest opportunity.

So often all foodstuff which might give a clue as to the source of infection has been thrown away or destroyed before an opportunity of examination has been given.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were no cases during 1950.

Details of other notifiable diseases will be found in the statistical table.

Tuberculosis.

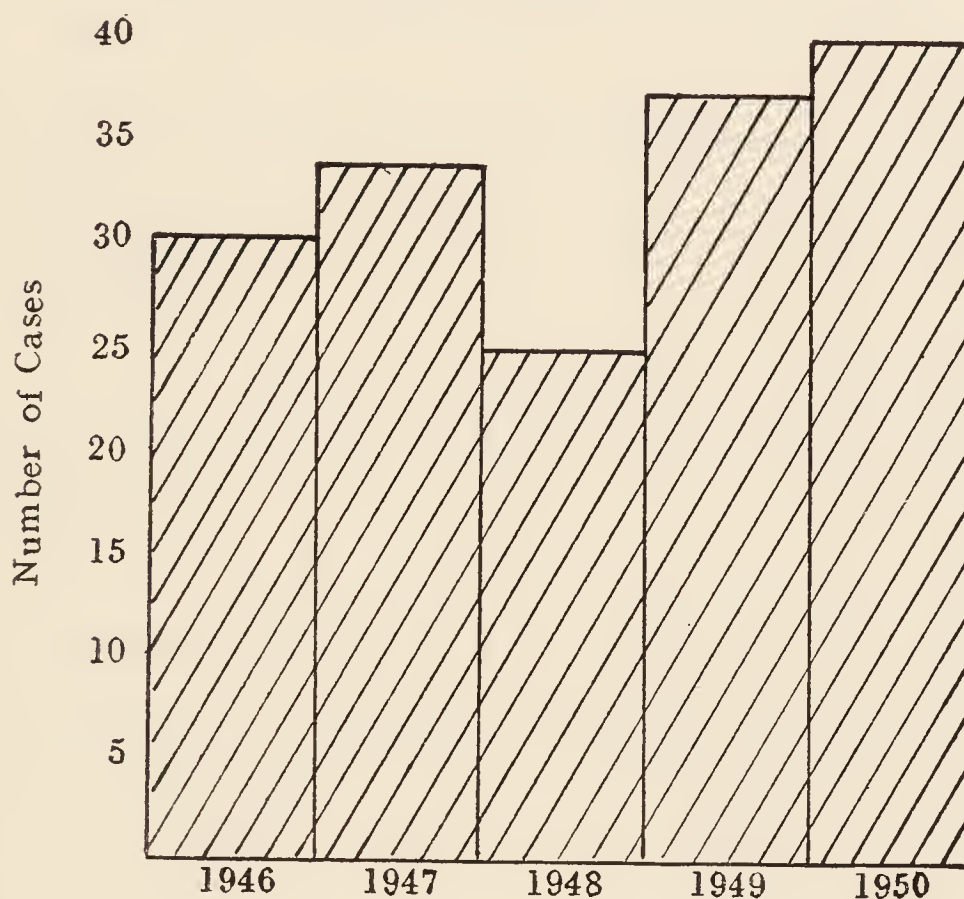
The number of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified was 38 as against 30 in 1949, and three cases of non-respiratory notified as against seven in 1949, making a total of 41 cases as against 37.

During the year 16 deaths occurred from respiratory tuberculosis and two from non-respiratory tuberculosis as compared with 10 and two respectively for 1949.

TUBERCULOSIS. PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY.

NEW CASES FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

GRAPH NO. 4.



There was a slight increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis notified, the increase being in the pulmonary group only.

In better housing, better hospital and home treatment facilities, and now B.C.G. Vaccination, lies hope of reducing these figures.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE
BOROUGH OF SUTTON COLDFIELD.

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Officers	Offices Held
MEDICAL.	
DR. J. R. PRESTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.F.P.S.	Medical Officer of Health.
SANITARY.	
*†MR. C. E. IMPETT, M.R.San.I.	Senior Sanitary Inspector.
*†MR. H. T. MITCHELL, M.R.San.I.	Sanitary Inspector.
MR. G. DOWNING, M.R.San.I. (commenced 1 /6 /1950)	Additional Sanitary Inspector.
MR. C. WILLARD, A.R.San.I. (commenced 1 /6 /1950)	Additional Sanitary Inspector.
MR. W. WILLDIG	Rodent Operative.
MR. F. TROTT	Rodent Operative.
CLERICAL.	
MR. G. W. T. NICHOLLS	Chief Clerk.
MISS R. E. HALL	Senior Clerk.
MISS G. E. COLLISTER	Clerk.
MISS D. M. TIMMS	Clerk.

*Meat and Food Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

†Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

STATISTICS

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

				Males	Females	Total
Live Births—	Legitimate	...	...	322	307	629
	Illegitimate	...	...	10	15	25
	TOTAL	...		332	322	654
Stillbirths—	Legitimate	...	...	6	7	13
	Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
	TOTAL	...		6	7	13

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ... 13·8
 Birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 14·1

DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths	248	271	519

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population,
 R.G. 10·9
 Death rate of infants under one year of age :—
 All infants per 1,000 live births ... 13·8
 Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... 12·7
 Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births 40
 Deaths from puerperal causes Nil
 Deaths from cancer (all ages) 87
 Deaths from measles (all ages) Nil
 Deaths from whooping cough (all ages) Nil

INFANT MORTALITY.
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
TOTAL					7	2	9

NEO NATAL DEATHS.
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE.

					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
TOTAL					6	2	8

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,978
Civilian Population (estimated R.G. mid-year 1950)—							
For calculation of birth-rate, death-rate and incidence of notifiable diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,440
Population Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,590
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1950)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,703
Rateable value at 31/12/1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	£455,241
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,835

LOCAL ESTIMATE OF POPULATION OF WARDS AT MID-YEAR 1950

Ward							Houses	Population
Trinity	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,493	5,046
Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,646	8,943
Boldmere (East)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,753	5,925
Boldmere (West)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,124	10,559
Wylde Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,804	6,098
Maney	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,778	6,010
Walmley	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,793	6,060
TOTALS							14,391	48,641

CAUSES OF DEATH ASSIGNABLE TO THE BOROUGH.

		Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	10	6	16
2.	Tuberculosis, other	1	1	2
3.	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	2	1	3
8.	Measles	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	9	16
11.	„ „ lung, bronchus	8	—	8
12.	„ „ breast	—	14	14
13.	„ „ uterus	—	4	4
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	21	24	45
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	2	2
16.	Diabetes	3	2	5
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	34	49	83
18.	Coronary disease, angina	34	29	63
19.	Hypertension with heart disease... ..	12	8	20
20.	Other heart disease	36	49	85
21.	Other circulatory disease	10	9	19
22.	Influenza	4	2	6
23.	Pneumonia	3	10	13
24.	Bronchitis	17	9	26
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2	4
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum... ..	5	1	6
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea... ..	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	3	4
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	7	—	7
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	1	—	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	21	29	50
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	4	—	4
34.	All other accidents	4	3	7
35.	Suicide	1	4	5
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	ALL CAUSES...	248	271	519

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH.

DISEASES.	MALES								FEMALES												
	under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 and over	All ages	under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 and over	All ages	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
" lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
" uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

MORTALITY BY AGE AND SEX.

			Males	Females	Total	Death Rate per 1,000 Population (estimated R.G.)
Under 1 year	...	...	7	2	9	0.190
1 and under 2	...	...	—	—	—	—
2 and under 5	...	...	1	—	1	0.021
5 and under 15	...	...	3	—	3	0.063
15 and under 25	...	...	3	2	5	0.105
25 and under 45	...	...	14	14	28	0.590
45 and under 65	...	...	61	53	114	2.404
65 and under 75	...	...	64	54	118	2.490
75 and upwards	...	...	95	146	241	5.082
TOTAL—All Ages			248	271	519	10.945

VITAL STATISTICS FOR PAST TEN YEARS.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Birth Rate ...	13.24	15.65	16.13	19.63	16.10	17.00	18.93	16.09	14.04	13.8
Crude Death Rate (R.G.)...	11.17	10.50	10.98	11.26	9.71	11.25	11.08	9.6	11.1	10.9
Infant Mortality Rate ...	48.21	40.79	37.3	28.81	35.14	31.75	26.00	25.6	21.4	13.8

TUBERCULOSIS.
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1950.

Age Group	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 1 year ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	4	3	1	1	2	3	—	—
35—45	3	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
45—55	3	1	—	—	5	1	1	—
55—65	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
TOTALS	21	17	1	2	10	6	1	1

QUARTERLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease				1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Totals
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	46	19	10	29	104
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	25	5	3	5	38
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	2
Poliomyelitis :—								
Paralytic	...	...	...	—	—	23	—	23
Non-Paralytic	...	...	...	—	—	16	1	17
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	5
Tuberculosis :—								
Respiratory	...	...	...	7	10	13	8	38
Non-Respiratory	...	...	...	1	—	1	1	3
Measles	...	...	...	10	104	120	232	466
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	16	104	45	36	201
Dysentery	...	...	...	—	2	1	—	3
Food poisoning	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	4
TOTAL				112	248	234	313	907

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS.

DISEASES	CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR															DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR														
	All Ages	under 1	1 2	2 3	3 4	4 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 35	35 45	45 65	65 over	Cases removed to Hospital	All Ages	under 1	1 2	2 3	3 4	4 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 35	35 45	45 65	65 over			
Scarlet Fever ...	104	—	2	6	17	6	62	4	2	3	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Diphtheria ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pneumonia ...	38	1	2	1	2	—	6	1	—	2	5	13	5	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11		
Erysipelas ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	23	1	—	1	—	2	5	3	5	4	2	—	—	23	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
„ Non-Paralytic	17	1	—	1	—	2	6	2	3	2	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	38	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	10	6	12	1	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	7	2	—		
„ Non-Respiratory	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—		
Measles ...	466	6	23	42	63	56	258	5	7	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Whooping Cough ...	201	12	6	24	20	19	105	5	—	4	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dysentery ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Food Poisoning ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTALS ...	907	22	33	76	103	87	448	22	20	36	22	30	8	45	34	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	3	11	13	—		

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

SUMMARY OF VISITS, 1950.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Houses—Primary Visits	411	
Secondary Visits	1,202	
Movable Dwellings	51	
Drainage (a) Main	239	
(b) Cesspools.....	105	
(c) Privies.....	228	
Water supply (a) Main	135	
(b) Wells	30	
(c) Others	10	
Infectious Diseases	520	
Infectious Diseases house disinfection.....	111	
Dirty and Verminous Premises	139	
Other Infested Premises	98	
Animal Keeping (a) Domestic and Poultry	29	
(b) Pig Styes.....	309	
(c) Horses.....	10	
(d) Cattle	11	
Accumulations and Deposits	54	
Dustbins	1,272	
Pig Bins	20	
Refuse Destructor.....	56	
Tips	73	
Ponds, Pools, Watercourses.....	8	
Swimming Baths	30	
Public Halls—Amusements	45	
Schools	30	
Workplaces.....	73	
Atmospheric Pollution	28	
Public Conveniences	38	
Sports Grounds	5	
	—	5,370

Housing Acts, 1936—1949.

Inspection of Council Houses	2,524	
Overcrowding.....	169	
Clearance Areas — Primary Visits.....	17	
Secondary Visits.....	59	
	—	2,769

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Bakers.....	41
Butchers	156
Chemists	16
Fish—Fried	65

Fish—Wet	59	
Greengrocers	168	
Grocers	455	
Ice Cream	25	
Sweetshops	59	
Wineshop /Beer Off-Licence.....	10	
Bakehouses.....	127	
Hotel /Restaurant /Canteen	223	
Public Houses	72	
Preserved Food Manufacturers	17	
School Meals Centres.....	14	
Food Factories	20	
Park Food Stalls	28	
Meat Transport	11	
Food Poisoning Investigations.....	6	
<i>Food Inspection.</i>		
Pig Carcases	225	
Other Food.....	215	
<i>Milk and Dairies.</i>		
Retailers' Premises	112	
Milk Transports.....	4	
<i>Sampling.</i>		
Food and Drugs.....	138	
Milk	145	
Water	12	
Ice Cream	25	
Other Samples	1	
Visits to Laboratory	17	
	—	2,466
<i>Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.</i>		
Factories with Power	158	
Factories without Power	49	
Outworkers.....	17	
	—	224
<i>Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.</i>		
Rats and Mice—Visits by Sanitary Inspectors.....	189	
Visits by Rodent Operatives	3,536	
Other Pests.....	11	
	—	3,736
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		158
TOTAL VISITS ...		<u>14,723</u>

*Summary of defects remedied and nuisances abated during the year.
Public Health and Housing Acts.*

Drainage.

Choked drains cleared	16
Drains repaired	17
Soil pipes repaired.....	2
New W.C. pedestals fixed.....	9
W.C. cisterns renewed or repaired	15
Structural repairs to W.C.'s.....	5
New cesspools constructed	1
Cesspools emptied	5
W.C. seats repaired	2

Water Supply.

Internal water supply provided	4
Water service pipes repaired	5

Roofs.

House roofs repaired.....	69
Other roofs repaired	10
Skylights repaired	3
Rainwater guttering repaired or renewed	40
Rainwater downspouts repaired or renewed	25
Rainwater storage tanks repaired or renewed	1

Walls.

Damp walls remedied	13
Pointing renewed	25
Rendering repaired	7
Brickwork repaired	13
Plaster repaired.....	74

Doors.

Doors repaired or renewed	11
Door frames repaired or renewed.....	6
Door steps repaired or renewed	1

Windows.

Window frames repaired or renewed	37
Window sills repaired or renewed	10
Sashcords renewed.....	26
Putty renewed	6
Flashing repaired or renewed	4
Glazing renewed.....	1

Ceilings.

Plaster repaired	59
------------------------	----

Floors.

Floors repaired or renewed	32
Skirting boards repaired	3
Air bricks renewed.....	I
Sub-floor ventilation improved	I

Chimneys.

Brickwork repaired	20
Flashing repaired	I
Pots renewed	8
Pointing renewed	7

Staircases.

Stairs repaired	5
Handrails provided	I
Handrails repaired.....	I

Sinks.

New sinks provided	4
Waste pipes repaired or renewed.....	I4
Gullies renewed	I
Gulley channels repaired	I2

Washing Copppers.

Coppers renewed or repaired	4
-----------------------------------	---

Grates.

New grates fixed	3
Grates repaired	I7
Hot water cisterns renewed.....	I
Surrounds repaired	I

Miscellaneous.

Coal store roofs repaired	4
Dirty and verminous houses cleansed.....	I7
Paving repaired	2
Fowl pens cleansed	I
New ashbins provided	202

Food and Drugs Act.

Food Rooms.

Walls and ceilings cleansed and redecorated.....	47
Windows cleansed.....	7
Floors cleansed or repaired	14
Roofs repaired	1
Sinks renewed	2
Equipment cleansed or renewed.....	13
Plaster repaired	6
Water supply provided.....	1
Constant hot water supply provided	31
Food storage accommodation improved.....	1
Food cover provided.....	4
Hand towels provided	4
Refuse bins provided.....	9
Additional W.C.'s provided	5
W.C.s cleansed	1
Intervening ventilated space provided	3
Drainage improved	3
Use of unsatisfactory food storage room discontinued.....	1
Sale of second-hand clothes from food shop discontinued...	1
Accumulations removed	4

Milk and Dairies Regulations.

Retailers' Dairies.

New dairy provided	1
Structural improvements.....	2
Windows repaired	1
New cooler provided	1
Equipment cleansed	1
Dairies limewashed	1

Miscellaneous.

Deposit of milk on roadside discontinued	1
Name and address required to be displayed on vehicle.....	9

Housing Statistics.

I. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	630
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	2,961
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	17

	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	17
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	17
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	592
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :— Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	416
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices served requiring repairs	None
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	None
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	None
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices served requiring defects to be remedied	162
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	102
(b)	By local authority in default of owners.....	60
(c)	Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....	None
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	None
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit	None
(e)	Proceedings under Section 25 of the Public Health Act :	
(1)	Number of houses included in Clearance Areas...	17
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished as a result of Clearance Area procedure.....	None

4.	Housing Act, 1936, Part IV. Overcrowding :—		
(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	34
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein.....	41
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein :—	
		Adults	223
		Children	60
(b)		Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	33
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases :—	
		Adults	16
		Children	3
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	None

FACORIES.

I. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. on register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	39	49	5	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies (a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement Order, 1938)*	2	137	158	7	—	2
(iii) Other Premises under the Act† (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	11	—	—	—	3
TOTAL ...		187	207	12	—	

*S.R. & O. 1938, No. 448.

†i.e., Works of Building and Engineering Construction, Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.

2.—Cases in which Defects were Found.

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remed- ied (4)	To H.M. Insp. (5)	By H.M. Insp. (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	4	2	2	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)							
(a) Insufficient ...	9	2	2	—	1	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	7	7	—	2	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes...	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home- work) ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
TOTAL ...		11	11	—	3	—	

3.—Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.

NIL.

4.—Registered Factories without Power.

Factories without power on the Register at the end of the year	Number
Dressmakers ...	3
Bakehouses without power ...	1
Joiners and builders ...	9
Milliners ...	3
Boot repairers ...	1
Motor and cycle repairers ...	7
Tailors ...	1
Stonemasons ...	1
Watch repairers ...	1
Radio dealers ...	2
Golf club makers ...	1
Gas fitting ...	1
Plaster carving ...	1
Paint mixing ...	3
Upholsterers ...	2
Garden accessories ...	1
Cabinet makers ...	1
TOTAL ...	39

LICENCES AND REGISTRATIONS IN FORCE DURING THE YEAR.
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938.

Ice Cream.

(a) Manufacture and sale	17
(b) Sale only.....	104

Preserved Food.

Manufacture or preparation for sale.....	50
--	----

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS.

Retailers.

Producer retailers trading from farms within the Borough	8
Distributor retailers with dairies in the Borough.....	11
Retailers with Distribution Depots in the Borough.....	2
Shops in the Borough selling milk.....	21
Distributor retailers with dairies outside the Borough.....	18

MILK AND DAIRIES (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS.

Licences issued to Dairymen retailing milk within the Borough :

Grade of Milk						Dealers	Supplementary
Tuberculin tested	...	...	...	...	...	15	13
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	32	15
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	18	14
Accredited	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
TOTALS						65	43

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

13 licences issued by this authority to slaughtermen were in force during the year.

FOOD CERTIFIED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Tinned Foods.

The following amounts of tinned food certified as unfit for human consumption on account of defective, blown or pierced tins were destroyed during the year :

Meat.

2	Tins	Corned Beef	12 lbs.
11	„	Ham	157 lbs.
69	„	Luncheon Meat	92 lbs.
4	„	Kidney	4 lbs.
23	„	Meat Loaf.....	23 lbs.

1	Tin	Pâté De Foie Gras	1 lb.
10	Tins	Pork	10 lbs.
31	„	Pork Brawn	126 lbs.
2	„	Pork Sausage	6 lbs.
4	„	Potted Meat.....	3 lbs.
3	„	Steak and Kidney Pudding	3 lbs.
22	„	Stewed Steak	22 lbs.
4	„	Chicken.....	10 lbs.

Fish.

6	Tins	Anchovy.
63	„	Brisling.
1	Tin	Cod.
8	Tins	Cod Livers.
5	„	Crab.
17	„	Crab Paste.
2	„	Crawfish.
1	Tin	Fish Cakes.
13	Tins	Herrings.
7	„	Herring Roes.
4	„	Lobster.
5	„	Mackerel.
9	„	Minced Fish.
13	„	Pilchards.
3	„	Rockfish.
28	„	Salmon.
14	„	Sardines.
2	„	Shrimps.
1	Tin	Sild.
19	Tins	Snoek.
9	„	Tunney.

Soup.

33 Tins.

Vegetables.

4	Tins	Asparagus.
56	„	Beans (Baked).
6	„	Beans (Runner).
17	„	Beetroot.
12	„	Carrots.
2	„	Celery.
1	Tin	Hors D'oeuvres.
7	Tins	Mixed Vegetables.

Fruit.

11	Tins	Apples.
3	„	Apricots.
115	„	Cherries.
4	„	Damsons.
4	„	Gooseberries.
35	„	Grapes.
26	„	Grapefruit Juice.
1	Tin	Mixed Fruits.
4	Tins	Oranges.
13	„	Orange Juice.
8	„	Peaches.
27	„	Pears.
2	„	Pineapple.
8	„	Pineapple Juice.
96	„	Plums.
1	Tin	Prunes.
1	„	Raspberries.
3	Tins	Rhubarb.

Milk.

104	Tins	Full Cream.
172	„	Evaporated.
12	„	Skimmed.

Miscellaneous.

Fresh Meat.

59 lbs.	Veal	...	...	T.B. Returned to Ministry of Food.
126½	„ Beef	...	...	Bone Taint.
29	„ Lamb	...	...	Oedema.
4	„ Pork	...	...	Abscess.
15	„ Liver	...	...	Fatty degeneration.
7½	„ Pig's Head	...	...	Abscess.
176	„ Sausages	...	...	Unsound.
4½	„ Chicken	...	...	Unsound.

Wet Fish.

10 st.	Dabs	...	...	Unsound.
65 lbs.	Prawns	...	...	Unsound.
16 st.	Plaice	...	...	Unsound.

Fruit.

20 lbs.	Apples	...	...	Unsound.
24	„ Oranges	...	...	Unsound.
62	„ Mixed Fruit	...	...	Unsound.
34	„ Dates	...	...	Weevil.

Preserves.

4 lbs.	Ginger Preserve.
1 lb.	Honey.
88 lbs.	Jam.
3	„ Lemon Curd.
35	„ Marmalade.
2	„ Mincemeat.
3	„ Syrup.

General.

6 lbs.	Bacon	...	...	Unsound.
12½	„ Barley Flour	...	...	Mite.
20	„ Cake	...	...	Mould.
56	„ Cake Mixture	...	...	Mite.
5 ozs.	Cheese (Packet)	...	...	Unsound.
4 lbs.	Cheese (Rationed)	...	...	Mite.
1 tub	Chocolate Spread	...	...	Out of condition.
4 bottles	Coffee Essence	...	...	Broken glass.
18 jars	Cream Whip	...	...	Out of condition.
598	Eggs	...	...	Unsound.
52 lbs.	Frozen Egg	...	...	Unsound.
1 bottle	Horseradish	...	...	Broken glass.
3 p'ckets	Jellies	...	...	Mould.

2 p'ckets	Junkets ...	...	Unsound.
7 lbs.	Lemonade Powder	...	Out of condition.
65 crates	Lettuce ...	...	Decomposition.
1 bottle	Lime Juice Cordial	...	Mould.
25 p'ckets	Malted Milk ...	...	Out of condition.
4 jars	Mayonnaise ...	...	Out of condition.
1 jar	Meat Paste ...	...	Unsound.
1 tin	Nescafé ...	...	Out of condition.
69 bottles	Pears ...	...	Fermentation.
42 jars	Pickles ...	...	Out of condition.
3 p'ckets	Quaker Oats ...	...	Weevil.
1 jar	Sandwich Spread	...	Out of condition.
14 bottles	Sauce ...	...	Out of condition.
1 tin	Shredded Cocoanut	...	Out of condition.
3 p'ckets	Shredded Wheat	...	Mite.
3 p'ckets	Sponge Mixture	...	Mite.
2 p'ckets	Suet ...	...	Rancid.
1 jar	Tomato Spread	...	Broken glass.
2 bottles	Vinegar ...	...	Mould.
1 jar	Walnuts ...	...	Out of condition.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED BY THE OWNER UNDER LICENCE FROM
THE MINISTRY OF FOOD.

Pigs.

Number known to have been slaughtered	...	...	380
Number of pigs inspected after slaughter	...	...	244
Number of visits made for the purposes	...	...	225

STATEMENT OF DISEASED OR UNFIT CONDITIONS FOUND.

Tuberculosis.

3 Pigs' Heads	...	45 lbs.
1 Pig's Lungs	...	4 lbs.
1 Pig's Heart	...	1 lb.
1 Pig's Liver	...	4 lbs.
2 Pigs' Mesenteric Fats	...	4 lbs.

A total of 4 (or 1·64%) of the pigs inspected were infected with tuberculosis.

Other Causes.

3 Pigs' Lungs	...	Pneumonia	...	12 lbs.
2 Pigs' Lungs	...	Strongylus	...	8 lbs.
1 Pig's Heart	...	Pericarditis	...	1 lb.
2 Pigs' Kidneys	...	Cysts	...	1 lb.
1 Pig's Liver	...	Cysts	...	4 lbs.

A total of 7 (or 2·87%) of the pigs inspected were found to be affected with other conditions which rendered some part of the animal unfit for human consumption.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING.

Samples submitted for chemical analysis.

Almond Flavouring	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blancmange Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cake and Sponge Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherries (Glacé)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherries (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christmas Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee and Chicory Essence	...	...	...	...	...	...
Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corn Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cordial	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dripping	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour (Plain)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour (Self Raising)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish Dressing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ground Almonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horseradish Relish	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jelly	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid Fruit Pectin	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malt Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macaroni	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pears	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pepper flavoured compound	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Processed Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sauce	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scones	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salad Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandwich Spread	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saccharin Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stuffing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonic Food	...	...	...	...	...	...

TOTAL ...

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

<i>Milk.</i>							
Undesignated	...	...	...	...	...	54	
Accredited	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Tuberculin-tested	...	...	...	...	...	1	
T.T. Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	34	
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	11	
						—	105
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...		22
<i>Water.</i>							
Well Water	...	...	...	...	...	16	
Stream Water	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Baths Water	...	...	...	...	...	2	
						—	20
Crab Claws	...	...	...	...	...		1
							—
					TOTAL	...	148
							<u>148</u>

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